
CROP AREA IN ALBERTA

TWO MILLION ACRES UNDER CROP IN ALBERTA

Area Sown to Which and Oats Alone is Greater Than Total Acreage of All Crops Last Year—As Yet Only Two Per Cent. of Arable Land in Alberta Under Cultivation—Wheat Areas in Northern Alberta.

Edmonton.—Crop statistics as completed by the department of agriculture indicate that the area sown to wheat and oats alone is greater this year than the total of the acreage from which crops were harvested in 1910, and that all along the line, not only is the actual acreage increase phenomenal, but the conditions of the crops are such that a yield exceeding by a very wide margin the yield per acre in 1910 may be expected. The total acreage under crop this year is 1,960,000, of which 700,345 is sown to oats, 672,754 to spring wheat and 183,444 to winter wheat. This gives a total of no less than 1,551,543 in wheat and oats, greater by 388,252 acres than the total cereal areas harvested in 1910.

Last year the oats crop totalled 492,598, the spring wheat crop 450,493, and the winter wheat crop 142,467. Barley comes fourth this year with 123,247 acres sown, as compared with 90,901 acres in 1910. The flax areas have been increased by almost 200 per cent., from 15,271 acres in 1910 to 40,343 during the present year, and the acreage in other grains, in 1910, 1,660, is this year increased to the remarkably large total of 174,857 acres. "Conditions as to moisture throughout the province are reported almost uniformly good," the report reads. "A few places have apparently not enjoyed as much rain as usual, but other districts have had abundance. The crop outlook on the whole, therefore, is very bright."

"Although the crop increase this year is very large," said the deputy minister of agriculture, "there is as yet not more than two per cent. of the arable land of the province under cultivation. Of the area of 162,256,000 acres, which make up the province of Alberta, allowance may be made for 1,500,000 for lakes throughout the province, which is unfit for cultivation. Approximately 100,000,000 acres of land, only two per cent. of which has as yet known the plow, exist within the borders of the province for the most conservative estimate would place the total of arable land at two-thirds of the total area."

Mr. Harcourt dwelt upon the possibilities of the vast wheat which lie to the north of this city, and extend not only to Fort Smith, 450 miles north of Edmonton on the provincial boundary, but also to Fort Laird 600 miles in a direct line from this city, and 15 miles west of the northwest corner of the province, and to Fort Simpson 650 miles almost due north, and 15 miles north of the boundary. At Fort Simpson an experimental farm has been established by the Dominion government, and another is to be established under the management of Mr. Bell. At Fort Vermilion, further south, between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of grain are produced every year and disposed of to the settlers of the north, and the success which has attended the agricultural experiments at Fort Laird and Fort Simpson indicate that the climatic conditions are such that crops may be successfully raised throughout the whole of this vast area. During the present year the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has produced a new wheat, the Marquis wheat, which matures from 10 to 14 days earlier than the Red Fife which has hitherto been Alberta's earliest maturing wheat, and is equally good milling. This wheat will prove admirably adapted to the country of the far north. In the Grande Prairie country and other portions of Central Alberta, the late maturing grains can be raised successfully.

New Name for Imperial Conference

London.—A Canadian, who occupies a prominent position in the commercial world of London, writes to suggest that a better word should be found to describe the federation of the Mother Country and the British beyond the seas than "Imperial." Why not, he asks, "The United Nations Conference," or the "Conference of the United Nations of Britain" instead of "Imperial Conference." The word "Imperial" suggests a dominating or central power, whereas "United Nations" implies equality, and is dignified. He thinks that the "United Nations of Britain (or Greater Britain)" would meet with universal approval.

"The only objection," says The Daily Chronicle, "is that this isn't a word, but a phrase—and we have to save time and space."

Compensation for Japan and Canada

Washington.—The International Seal conference which has been in session intermittently here for several weeks past, has been called to meet again this week.

The delegations are awaiting instruction from their home governments on several points, mostly connected with the amount of compensation to be paid by America and Russia to Japan and Canada for the relinquishment of the right of pelagic sealing.

It is now expected that an agreement can be reached within a fortnight.

Roads in Far-North

Ottawa.—The Pacific Trans-Canada and Hudson Bay railroad applied for a charter to build from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, for the Vermilion and Fort Smith, and from Wabasca or Loon rivers east to Port Churchill or Port Nelson on Hudson Bay.

C. & E. Railway Active

Ottawa.—The Calgary and Edmonton railway asks Parliament for power to build branches southerly from Sedgewick and another north of Battle River to the Wetaskiwin Branch.

TAFT WILL VETO AMENDMENTS

Plain Declaration of Senators Who Have Talked With the President

Washington.—With the plain declaration by Republican senators who have talked with President Taft, that he will veto the Canadian trade bill if amendments are attached thereto, and the public announcement by Democratic leaders in the senate that they will not support amendments to the bill, the Republican insurgents who have been dickered with the Democrats in efforts to bring about tariff amendments to the reciprocity bill find themselves in an embarrassing position.

They see all hope of defeating the Canadian bill going glimmering. In the opinion of Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who is opposing the Canadian agreement bill and at the same time advocating radical changes in the tariff, the Democrats will not at this session consent to any tariff changes along lines that will be suggested by the Republican insurgents.

Mr. Cummins asserts that in his opinion the Democrats would greatly prefer to see Canadian reciprocity carried through by their votes and against the protests of a majority of the Republicans in both houses than to see any of the tariff bills which the house Democratic has put through that body presented to the president for signature, at this time.

In other words, the Democratic position, as interpreted by Senator Cummins, is that they regard the tariff as being too good to be lost at this time by the passage through congress of tariff bills, which might be accepted by President Taft and receive his signature.

May Adopt Golden Rule Police System

Winnipeg.—"Golden Rule" police administration, modelled largely on the pattern of the Cleveland system, which was inaugurated by the famous Golden Rule Police Chief, Koehler, will be adopted in Winnipeg in the near future if some of the men "in high places" have their way.

The famous Cleveland system, it is claimed, has proven a pronounced success. The arrests in that city, whose population approaches the three-quarter million mark, were considerably less in number than those in Winnipeg. The central features of the "Golden Rule" system are prevention instead of detection of crime, and a system in placing offenders on their honor. No convictions, for instance, are recorded against drunks.

A policeman does not arrest a drunk unless he proves very disorderly, but is instructed to take him home, or to see that he is safely placed in the hands of friends who will take care of him. Even when arrested a drunk is not treated as a criminal and is not fined. There is no option of \$3 and costs or ten days, which is the hard fate that meets most drunks in Canada. The man is taken before a special magistrate, a retired Baptist minister, who talks to him kindly and dismisses him after giving him some good advice. If the man offends repeatedly he may be sent to a farm prison.

Thousand Miles in Saskatchewan

Regina, Sask.—The Leader publishes the following summary of railway construction in the province: Saskatchewan is now witnessing the greatest railway development any section of the world has ever known. Over one thousand miles of new railway track will be constructed in Saskatchewan this year.

Last year Saskatchewan led all the provinces in the Dominion, with a total of 475 miles.

The C. N. R. is constructing 330 miles.

The G. T. P. is constructing 340 miles.

The C. P. R. is constructing 348 miles.

The activity of all three great trans-continental centres at Regina.

The longest single stretch of railway being constructed is 100 miles. About 1300 miles of new grading will be done this year.

Total construction for this year is almost one-half as great as in the preceding five years. At the end of this year there will be 4,752 miles of track in Saskatchewan.

Union of Edmonton and Strathcona

Edmonton, Alta.—The committees of Edmonton and Strathcona which have been meeting at various times in the past four months, decided recently that they would submit to the people the proposition of joining the two cities. Strathcona held out against the amalgamation for some time, because Edmonton would not concede certain street car extensions. These were granted and the question of amalgamation will be placed before the voters within two weeks.

A Rich Land Company

Ottawa.—The Alberta Land Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of a million and a half, and head office in Ottawa. Employees of Smith and Johnston law office appear as incorporators. Besides the general powers of the land company, it is proposed to acquire from the Canadian Agency, Limited, of London, England, properties indicated in an agreement between that company and the Alberta Land company, of Montreal.

Twenty Thousand Men are Wanted

Regina.—Twenty thousand harvest hands will be required to handle the crop that Saskatchewan will reap this year, according to an estimate from an official source. This is greater by 50 per cent. than the number required in any previous year.

In 1910 the number was 10,647. In 1909 the number was 12,500. In 1908 the number was 14,034.

Seamen's Strike Ends

Southampton, Eng.—The strike of the seamen, which has seriously inconvenienced many of the shipping lines, particularly at English ports, for several days, was finally ended when the employees of the White Star line accepted the terms of the company and returned to work. Other lines, already compromised with the strikers.

TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

BOTH PARTIES IN COAL STRIKE ADOPT PEACEFUL ATTITUDE

Prospects Are Now Very Favorable For an Early Settlement of the Strike—Chairman's Report is now Ready to Submit to the Government, but Neither Side Wants Him to Submit the Report.

Barf.—The conciliation committee appointed by the government to inquire into the causes of the coal strike and settle it if possible, are still unable to announce a settlement although Dr. Gordon and J. D. McNiven who represent the government upon the board, admitted that both sides had made concessions. That it will mean the settlement of the strike or not no one can say definitely. But both sides are working in good earnest to settle the dispute which is more than can be said of the combatants at any other period.

It is almost impossible to get Dr. Gordon to express himself definitely regarding the prospects of an early settlement.

"Things are more promising today than they have been at any other period," he said, when asked his opinion. "I will not say that we will settle the strike, but we will exhaust every resource in doing so. I feel encouraged over the results," continued the chairman.

J. D. McNiven, fair wage officer of the department of labor, while hesitating to express himself definitely, gave it as his personal opinion that the strike would be settled within the next few days.

Dr. Gordon has his report ready to submit to the government but it is very apparent that neither side wants him to submit the report. He will not say the report will favor, and for that reason both sides would rather settle the strike here for fear that the report will favor the other side.

The fact that both sides have made concessions certainly points toward an early settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Gordon has given up having both sides meet in the same room to discuss the situation. Instead of this he meets with one committee at a time, points out where its demand are unreasonable, or where a concession is possible, and then meets the other side and repeats the performance.

"I'm going to keep these dogs of war chained apart until they are both

tame. Then I will have them meet together, and I hope the strike will be settled," is the picturesque way the chairman expresses his manner of proceeding.

IS NOT AN EMPIRE

Word is a Misnomer and the Old Autocratic Terminology Must Vanish

London.—An article by Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, in The Nation, says in part:

The essential loyalty of the overseas dominions need not be protested any longer. That loyalty is the loyalty of equals, and offered, not to the old-time notion of empire, but to the new-born ideal which has come into the vision of English-speaking peoples and which is the high privilege of British-born nations. This thing stirring the life of British peoples, the word "Empire," is a misnomer. New significance must be given to the old autocratic terminology on the understanding that the Empire is not in very truth an Empire and the King is not an emperor. All of us are glad and proud to be citizens of the British Empire and subjects of the King.

Monorail Car at Calgary Exhibition

Calgary.—The very latest achievements in the science of transportation can be witnessed at the fair in the model monorail car, specially constructed for this event by the Central Scientific Co., of Chicago. This achievement of the inventor Brennan is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. The successful running of a car on a single rail suspended in the air is bound to revolutionize the world's transportation systems. Those interested can not only see it at the exhibition but get scientific explanations from the expert in charge.

Rescued by Boy Scout

Medicine Hat.—James Coakley, the balloonist connected with the Northwest Amusement company's show, who fell into the Kootenay lake at Nelson and had three ribs broken at Medicine Hat, met with another misfortune here when his balloon remained persistently over the river and eventually descended into the water with him. Norman Rossiter, a Boy Scout, swam out to the rescue and assisted Coakley to the shore.

French Cabinet Decides to Resign

Paris.—The government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a question relative to the supreme command of the army in case of war. The ministry of Premier Monis has decided to resign.

ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW

MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE TO THE SAILOR KING

One Hundred and Eighty-five Ships of War, Representing Eighteen Nations Participate in the Greatest Naval Review That the World Has Ever Seen—Nelson's Flagship Victory Plays a Part in the Scene.

London.—One hundred and eighty-five ships of war, representing eighteen nations, paid homage to King George V. and his consort, Queen Mary, at Spithead on Saturday. Spread over a six-mile stretch of sea were the fighting monsters, all dressed in flags and bunting and presenting an unrivalled, many-colored picture. It was a magnificent tribute to Britain's sailor king.

As the king and queen, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, proceeded through the long lines of battleships, cruisers and other vessels, each ship gave the royal salute.

The thunderous tones of the great guns were deafening. Included in the party aboard the royal yacht were distinguished envoys to the crowning festivities. Of the ships in the great column 167 represented Great Britain and eighteen were the most splendid types of other nations. There had been a great exodus to Spithead all morning. Thousands of Americans were in the van.

It was 12.50 o'clock when the royal train arrived at Portsmouth. Their majesties were met by Admiral Moore, commander in Chief of the British fleet, and officers of the naval guard of honor. When the party had stepped aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, the royal standard was run to the masthead. An officer on the bridge of Lord Nelson's flagship, Victory, had been watching for this signal. Scarcely had the standard been caught by the breeze than there came across the water the sight of a flash of fire from an open port of the old flagship. Before the report of the gun had reached those on board the royal yacht or the crowds that lined the shore and the pleasure craft and sightseeing crafts, there was another flash. Then there was one continuous flashing of fire and booming of guns and the shots were heard far up the line, passing the word to the farthest most ship, six miles away, that the review had begun.

As the royal yacht drew near there was a roar from the first ship in line. It was the royal salute. When the

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

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The story of Hezekiah is somewhat fully recorded not only in II Kings and II Chronicles, but also in the prophecy of Isaiah. A few weeks ago we were considering how he began his reign by repairing and cleansing the temple and by keeping the Passover for all Israel, summoning the twelve tribes thereto. He wrought that which was good and right and truth before the Lord his God, and he sought God with all his heart and prospered (II Chron. xxxi, 20, 21). Such devotion to the living and true God was more than the devil could stand, for all who will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution (II Tim. iii, 12), so he stirred up the king of Assyria to fight against Jerusalem and by words and letters to mock and blaspheme the God of Israel and His people. To his blasphemy and reviling the people answered not a word, but held their peace, as the king had taught them (II Kings xviii, 36). Thus did David, according to Ps. xxxviii, 13, and thus did the Lord Jesus both before the high priest and Pilate (Matt. xxvi, 62, 63; xxvii, 14). "When He was reviled He reviled not again; when He suffered He threatened not" (I Pet. ii, 23). Hezekiah did with the wicked letter just what we all ought to do with such things—spread them before the Lord and unburden our hearts to Him about all such. I have personally proved this a way of peace more than once. If you do not receive wicked letters you will probably hear of wicked words that have been spoken against you. Just tell all to the Lord Jesus and leave all with Him.

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DOESN'T ENCOURAGE FRENCH

French Canadians Make Complaints—Some Frank Speeches at St. Jean Baptiste Celebration

Montreal.—Some frank speeches were made at the banquet at the Place Vigor hotel, which marked the conclusion of the St. John Baptiste celebrations, especially by the minister of the younger branch of the Nationalist party. The French Canadians were advised to keep their money in French-Canadian banks, confine their business as far as possible to French-Canadians.

And generally to take up the cudgels of their compatriots, whoever they might be. This led to several references to the present trouble in Maine between French-Canadian Catholics and Bishop Walsh with regard to the use of the French language in the schools.

Most of the older speakers were more guarded in their language although Judge Constantineau, who represented the French of Ontario, said people in Quebec lived in peace because the minority was granted justice, but he described the position of the French from Ontario as a "front" from here. The government immigration policy was attacked as trying to swamp the French especially in the west and the speakers declared that the government put money into schemes to bring foreigners to the west while offering little encouragement to French-Canadians to go there.

In the portion assigned us today we have the Lord's answer to Hezekiah through the prophet Isaiah. It becomes us to be sure that God answers prayer, and, having committed our affairs to Him, leave all with Him in quietness even though we may not have as speedy an answer as the king had. There is no resting place like the words of the Lord God of Israel. The Virgin, the daughter of Zion, hath despised thee and laughed thee to scorn (verse 22). When kings and rulers take counsel together against the Lord He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall have them in derision (Ps. ii, 15). When the Lord's people are touched in any way it is the Lord Himself who is touched. When the king of Assyria reproached and blasphemed the king of Judah he was really blaspheming the Lord, the Holy One of Israel (verses 23, 24). So it has been and shall be again and again until the last great blasphemer shall be cast alive into the lake of fire (Dan. xi, 36; Rev. xiii, 4-8; xix, 19).

It is God Himself that the devil hates and would dethrone if he could and therefore shows his hatred toward the people of God, but hear the Lord as He says to him, "I know thy abode, and thy going out, and thy coming in, and thy rage against me" (verse 28). Then note what follows as to His assurance of deliverance and mark well the words, "The zeal of the Lord of hosts shall do this" (verse 32). Compare Isa. ix, 7, and be assured that the zeal of the Lord of hosts will not rest till the king shall sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob (Luke i, 31-33). For His own sake and for His servant David's sake He will do it (verse 35). See how easily the Lord can overthrow His enemies and deliver His people. He has but to speak and it is done. The angel of the Lord went forth that night, and by His power 185,000 of the Assyrian army died. Thus easily did He overthrow Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea.

New Canadian Dollar Bill Issued

Ottawa.—A new Canadian one-dollar bill has been issued, bearing the portrait of Lord and Lady Grey.

The new one dollar note is the same as the old ones. At each end there is the usual "One," but there is a new feature in the shape of the word "One," printed in bold type above each figure. The coloring is also different, instead of brown and black as in the old notes, green and black are used for the new, and the result is a bill considerably lighter and more agreeable in appearance. The first Aberdeen note was issued August 16, 1887, the new bill bears the date of January 3, 1911.

The old cut of a log rolling scene is entirely omitted on the back.

The front, however, is decidedly different. Portraits of Lord and Lady Grey, which have been most skillfully engraved and are excellent likenesses, are side by side in the centre of the new bill.

Hundreds Die in Chilean Cyclone

Valparaiso, Chile.—The great cyclone which devastated the coast of Chile a few days ago extended from Pisagua on the north of Antofagasta to the south.

Rains have followed the hurricane, almost completing the disaster. It is estimated that more than 20 persons were killed or injured and immense damage has been done to property of all kinds.

Reports here say that Iquique has been inundated.

Many vessels, in addition to launches and lighters, have foundered. Incoming steamers report having passed buoys adrift, cargo and derrick.

U. S. Entertaining Japan

Washington, D. C.—Congress will be asked for \$10,000 for the proper entertainment by the United States of Admiral Togo, the famous Japanese naval officer, who will visit this country immediately after the coronation festivities at London, which he is attending as the special representative of his government. When the house meets it will be asked by the appropriation committee to provide that sum. This decision was reached by the committee recently. A formal dinner at the White House and numerous other official functions not only in Washington but elsewhere are on the programme.

Sale Nets a Million

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion government is richer by something over a million dollars by reason of a sale of part of the Blackfoot Indian reservation at Gleichen, Alta. Some 113,000 acres of this reserve were surrendered for sale and 505,000 to 60,000 acres have been disposed of at \$17.50 per acre. Part of the proceeds goes back to the Indians in farm implements and equipment.

Chart Hudson's Bay

Ottawa.—The government steamer "Minto" has been assigned for the surveying work of Hudson's Bay and the straits this summer, the idea being to have Hudson's Bay charted and navigation rendered safe, by the time the Hudson's Bay Railway is completed.

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In Israel's last extremity, when the armies of antichrist shall be gathered against Jerusalem, He shall come in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory and shall consume with the spirit of His mouth and destroy with the brightness of His coming that wicked one and his armies (II Thess. i, 8-10; Isa. xi, 4; Rev. xix, 19, 20).

Remember how when Judas and his band came to arrest Him in the days of His humiliation and weakness He simply said, "I am," and they went backward and fell to the ground. Remember also that "by the word of the Lord were the heavens made and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth" (Ps. xxxiii, 6) and ask what you know of the power and wisdom of God. May He grant us according to the riches of His glory to be strengthened with might by His spirit in the inner man (Eph. iii, 16).

High Wire King at Calgary Exhibition
Calgary.—No other man in the aerial business has ever gained a more enviable reputation and popularity than Hardy, whose marvellous exhibitions of skill and daring over Niagara, Genesee and Montmorency, have in themselves stamped him as the most wonderful aerial performer the world has ever known. Hardy does all his most daring feats at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, June 30th to July 7th. Don't miss seeing him.

When you give temptation a chance to talk it over, he's got you!



KING GEORGE V. QUEEN MARY.

The Crowning of Their Majesties

London.—Perhaps never in history, certainly never in the experience of any person who witnessed it, has there been an historic scene so magnificent as the ancient Abbey of Westminster presented when George V. and Queen Mary were seated in state upon their thrones.

All who attended the crowning of Edward VII. agreed that the ceremony surpassed every previous spectacle in every circumstance of stately stage setting, of solemn ritual, inspiring music, the host of royal and eminent personages, the wonderful display of rich uniforms, bright gowns, marvellous jewels, which combined to create an impression of awe and admiration.

Their majesties, with gleaming crowns on their heads and gorgeous robes outspread behind them, the great Cullinan diamond flashing from the imperial crown; all the nobles of the throne in quaint costumes of ancient offices, with a few modern uniforms, the four peeresses attending the queen in shimmering gowns, pages in light blue and white, and grouped behind them an array of

church dignitaries robed in scarlet and gold, formed the centre of the picture.

Below the king and queen were the young Prince of Wales, almost smothered in the dark blue robes of the Order of the Garter, and the Duke of Connaught in the uniform of a field marshal.

Yeomen of the guard, with halberds, lined the aisles throughout the Abbey, and in the great boxes rising high against the walls and filling the transepts and galleries, were 7,000 spectators, forming blocks of quivering variegated color. In one group were the future rulers of most of the kingdoms of Europe, with their

arrival of Their Majesties at the abbey was the signal for a great outburst of applause from the multitude outside.

Immediately upon the entry of their majesties the stately ritualistic service was commenced. The archbishops and their retinue, garbed in the robes of ecclesiastical dignity and authority, entered the Abbey while the great choir chanted forth the majestic words of the anthem, "Oh, God, Our Help

in Ages Past, Our Hope in Years to Come." The ceremony, solemn and impressive, was gone through with all the pomp and splendor of Anglican ritual. Their majesties seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the hour and entered fully into the spirit of the service. The prayers were followed closely by their majesties, their voices being easily distinguishable as they followed the clergy in the responsive part of the exercises. When the aged Archbishop of Canterbury placed the emblem of imperial authority on the head of His Majesty the scene was deeply impressive.

The ceremony dating far back into history was never more solemn and the religious significance seemed to stand out above all other features of the hour.

The honor of placing the coronet on Her Majesty fell to the Archbishop of York and was attended with full ceremonial dignity. In the communion service their majesties humbly knelt and rendered their homage to the great King of Kings. Those privileged to

SEE THE MOWERS - COCKSHUTT - RAKES

F. & W. Inside Pinion prevents broken knives.

DEALER

F. & W. steel wheels & truss bar give wear.

Its Grandest Need

"What this town needs most," said the eminent publicist, "is a thorough cleaning up, about a dozen new bridges and a first-class subway system."

"You are mistaken," replied the average citizen. "What this town needs most is a good left-handed pitcher."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Attacks of cholera and dysentery come quickly, there seldom being any warning of the visit. Remedial action must be taken just as quickly if the patient is to be spared great suffering and permanent injury to the lining membrane of the bowels. The readiest preparation for the purpose is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It can be got at small cost at any drug store or general dealer's, and it will afford relief before a doctor can be called.

Colonel at regimental races (entertaining some farmers) — "Well, what will you all have?"

Spokesman — "There'll be three whiskeys, yer honor, and the other two's taytallors; they'll just be takin' a sipot of wine."—Punch.

A Sure Sign

"I can't believe she'll ever get married." "Why not?" "Her friends have started telling what a good wife she'll make for some man some day."—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friend

"I notice that your garden doesn't look very promising this year." "No, every time my husband got to digging in it he found a lot of worms, and they always reminded him of his fishing tackle."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Housekeepers are strongly advised to commence the use of Wilson's Fly Pads early, because a few flies killed in June would otherwise become a host by August.

Employer — "I hope you save something out of your salary, James?"

Office Boy — "Yes, sir; most all of it, sir."

Employer (eagerly) — "Do you want to buy an automobile cheap?"—Puck.

DOMINION EXPOSITION PRIZE LIST

The prize list which has been issued by the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association for the Dominion Exposition, which will be held in Regina, July 31st to August 12th, 1911, is without doubt, the strongest that has ever been offered in Western Canada, and in many of the larger classes compares favorably even with the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. In all, some \$30,000 is offered in prizes of which amount some \$25,000 is given to live stock.

The classes in which the greatest amount of money has been offered, are those of Clydesdales and Short-horns, both of which are very strong classes in Regina both in point of numbers and of quality. In addition to the open class for Clydesdales, a class for Canadian bred Clydesdales has also been made, and in this, as in fact, all through the Prize List, every encouragement has been given to the smaller breeders by offering prizes for animals bred by exhibitor.

In horses, after the Clydesdales, the Percherons come next in importance, and this is a class that is coming to the front very rapidly in Western Canada, and in the past few years has put up a very attractive exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition in Regina.

In Cattle, after the Shorthorns the Ayrshires and Holsteins are the most important classes and the attention that is being given to dairying in the Province of Saskatchewan and the West generally is rapidly bringing these two breeds into prominence. The Jerseys, too, have not been forgotten, and this is always a good class, being very popular with dwellers in the cities who keep a cow for family use.

"I am sure that you have never had a fight with my little boy?"

"No'm."

"That is because he obeys me and always counts a hundred before he strikes a blow."

"Yessum, and because when he has finished his hundred he ain't there no more."—Houston Post.

Externally or internally, it is good—When applied externally by rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, thus relieving the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

Sububs—"Well, I've just engaged two girls at the intelligence office." Urban—"Going to keep two maids now?"

Sububs—"Mercy, no! I engaged one to come Monday, and the other week from Monday, when No. 1 will no doubt be leaving. I can't spend all my time hunting intelligence offices."—Judge.

Kind Lady—"Why, my little fellow, what are you crying about?" Tommy—"Boo-hoo. I lost my candy."

Kind Lady—"Did you drop it through a crack in the walk?" Tommy—"No, I swallowed it! Boo-hoo!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Bertha," cautioned Mrs. Lapsling, "you mustn't let greasy rags accumulate during the hot weather. They take fire sometimes from out of the blue."—Chicago Tribune.

The Doctor—"Did you ever give your husband those sleeping powders that I prescribed?" Mrs. Fussel—"Yes, I did, and each time I had quite a lot of trouble to wake him up to give them to him."—Chicago Daily News.

Their Shopping

Wife (eyeing her new dress material disapprovingly)—There is no body whatever in my purchase. Husband (eyeing his parcel with great satisfaction)—There is a lot of spirit in mine.—Baltimore American.

SHE IS NOW TELLING HER NEIGHBORS

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS MADE HER FEEL YOUNG AGAIN.

Mrs. John McRea Had Kidney Disease. She was nervous, run down and suffering from Rheumatism. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured her.

Previl, Que. (Special). — Nearing the three score mark, but feeling like a woman of thirty, Mrs. John McRea, wife of a farmer living near here, is telling her neighbors that she owes her health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. "For two years and seven months," says Mrs. McRea, "I was a sufferer from Kidney Disease brought on by a strain and a cold. My eyes were puffed and swollen, my muscles cramped, and I suffered from Neuralgia and Rheumatism. My back ached and I had pains in my joints. For two years I was under the doctor's care, but he never seemed to do me any lasting good. Then I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes made a new woman of me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make tired, run-down women feel as if life had started all over again for them by curing the kidneys. Healthy kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood means new life all over the body.

His Effort

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "you may try your hand at writing a short story."

A few minutes later Johnny handed up his slate on which was written, "Us boys all loves our teacher."—Harper's Bazaar.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Remember This

Young Doctor—"Why do you always ask your patients what they have for dinner?" Old Doctor—"It's a most important question, for, according to their menus I make out my bills."—Slovo.

FOR TEETHING BABIES

There is only one medicine for teething babies—that is one that will make teething easy and at the same time can be given with absolute safety. That medicine is Baby's Own Tablets—every box of which is sold under the guarantee of a government warrant to be free from all those injurious opiates and narcotics which make "soothing" stuffs so harmful. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. George Leblanc, St. Pamphile, Que. says: "I used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby when he was teething and constipated and found them an excellent remedy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

Oh, for a brand of good resolutions that even a strong man couldn't break!

Minard's Liniment used by physicians

How to Keep Hot Look at the Thermometer every five minutes. Believe only the thermometers that register the highest. Read the weather predictions over and over. Talk about the weather. Insist that our climate is changing. Drink lots of ice water, lemonade and stuff in the effort to find something that will make you feel cool. Say: "Isn't this a scorcher!" every five minutes. Look at the thermometer again. Run for the street car and then discuss the heat with the conductor. Before retiring say: "This bedroom is like an oven!"

If you see anyone who looks comfortable sigh: "I'll bet he isn't half as cool as he looks." Occasionally say: "Four people prostrated by heat today. My, O, my!"

They were talking about argument, not in the abstract, but as applying to domestic happiness. "What do you think is the most unanswerable argument you ever heard?" the bachelor asked a married man. "That's my wife," he replied. "When your wife says, 'If they can afford it, we can.' There is no flaw in that—and never will be."

Adam sat down. "I am the greatest man in the world," he said to himself; "the wisest sage, the biggest financier and captain of industry; I hold all the records from the hundred yard dash to the Marathon; my wife is the best dressed woman in the world; I am the best dressed man; Gadzooks, I am too good to be true; I will eat of the fruit of the tree of Evil."—Life.

"I think we can unload that rotten stock on Jones."

"I thought he was an intimate friend of yours?"

"I'm counting on that!"—Life.

"Johnny, I have great news for you; I am going to marry your sister. What do you think of that?" "I think it serves her right."—Houston Post.

BEST MEN ARE KILLED.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald Tells Plain Facts About War.

"The great twilight zone of modern civilization is the international arena, and there should be such a meeting of national minds as would make lawlessness between two nations as difficult and reprehensible as crime against a state. The international arena must be civilized."

That is the vigorous statement made by Dr. James A. Macdonald, of Toronto, Canada, editor of The Globe, director in the World Peace Foundation established by Edward Ginn, of Boston, and it was uttered during a discussion of the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France. Dr. Macdonald thinks the submission of the treaty particularly timely, since this month marks the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the war of 1812. Two years hence the centennial of peace between the two countries will be celebrated.

"Do you think so long a period of international amity would have been possible," continued Dr. Macdonald, "had the 4,000 miles of Canadian frontier bristled with fortifications and the Great Lakes been patrolled with battleships of the two nations?"

"The burden of armaments caused by the old uncivilized method of settling differences between nations has become simply intolerable. This waste of revenue is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of large social reforms. There is necessarily a limitation in the amount of money that can be applied to internal improvements when a nation like Great Britain spends \$350,000,000 a year on her war budget."

The warfare against ignorance and crime, and to advance the cause of civilization, and enlightenment and human welfare, requires as much courage and self-sacrifice as are needed on the battlefield. Canada cannot afford the cost of war. I do not mean so much the money cost as the cost in men. We need all the brain and brawn, the courage and patriotism of our people for the fields and shops, and to carry on the work of government.

The same qualities of unselfishness and sacrifice that are drawn out and stimulated by war are needed in the fight against the foes of honest commercial and industrial life, the great organized and leagued forces of greed. The very term 'captain of industry' is taken from the military lexicon, and perhaps unconsciously reveals the belief that many of our greatest corporations are organized to defeat the interests of the people and to prevail at the expense of our public welfare.

"One of the things that has haunted me, especially since I was in England last, is the reaction of war on the life of the people. What was true of Rome under the Caesars and of France following the Napoleonic wars is true today. The standard of the nation's manhood has suffered. In Scotland I found it had been necessary to lower the physical requirements three times within the last century to secure men to complete the regiments."

"In war the law of evolution—the survival of the fittest—works inversely. It is the fittest who are sacrificed and who do not survive. The unjust laws of Great Britain sent many of her most ambitious sons over the seas and formed one of the big factors in the social degeneration of the country. A more important factor, however, was the loss of capable and virile men slain on the field of battle."

Model Farms Far North.

The stage which left Edmonton for Athabasca Landing on a recent day carried among its passengers Messrs. G. Card and A. J. Bell, formerly of Guelph and Prince Albert, respectively, who will plant and maintain for years to come along the lonely shores of the Mackenzie River the most northerly demonstration farms in the Dominion.

Mr. Bell will be stationed at Fort Smith, which lies on the line of the northern boundary of the Province of Alberta, while Mr. Card's lot will be cast in Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie, at one time the headquarters of the Hudson Bay Co. for the whole north country.

These points were chosen as the best adapted for the location of farms for the demonstration of the agricultural possibilities of Canada's hinterland, and at the same time to hold up to the northern Indians the manner of life lived by men in civilized communities. For this reason the farms are to be more or less under the Department of Indian Affairs.

Crime on Increase.

Six months activity of the Ontario provincial police summarized in a report made at the Parliament Buildings recently. The statistics are for the half year ending April 30.

The work included 847 cases, an increase of 100. There were 592 convictions, 376 fines, 133 sentences, 33 suspended sentences and 130 cases pending.

For violation of the liquor license law 167 cases, 132 fines and 3 other sentences. The fines totaled \$9,110. The provincial police seized 5,463 bottles of liquor, 153 gallons, 4 barrels, 155 gallons of high wines and 606 gallons of beer.

Violation of fish and game laws: 61 prosecutions, 47 fines, amount \$1,740. Houses of ill-fame: 4 sentenced to imprisonment, 9 fined, 4 released, 1 discharged.

Sixty-eight charges of vagrancy, with 63 Canadians.

Total aggregate of fines, \$13,269.

Rapidly Growing City.

Windsor, Ont., is boasting of its growth, and indeed it seems to have cause for boasting. The record of building returns for Canada in April shows that the only place that beat Windsor was Prince Albert, which had an increase of 825 per cent. Windsor's increase was 335 per cent., and St. Thomas came third with 167 1/2 per cent.

And Windsor is keeping at it. The amount of its building permits for the first half of May is more than double that of the whole of May, 1910.

A CHAMPION MURDERESS.

Canada's Annals Contain a Record-Breaking Case.

Gory pamphlets used to be issued after executions not only in this country, but in England. In London there were printing shops which produced nothing but horrible booklets treating of murders and hangings. They enjoyed a tremendous sale and were bought by all classes of people.

One of the most expensive of these pamphlets extant is a book of 32 pages, describing the iniquitous career and tragic end of Sophia Hamilton, who was sentenced to death at Fredericton, N.B., in 1845, for an almost incredible series of crimes. And if the story contained in the pamphlet is true she was entitled to the championship as a murderess.

The achievements of Kate Bender and Belle Gunness were trivial by comparison. One may speak flippantly now of her career, since all concerned are in their graves, but the people of New Brunswick, sixty years ago, mentioned her name with shudders. Her father was a murderer before her, and was killed by a dog belonging to one of his victims. Sophia, when 17 years of age, married an excellent young man, who refused to believe stories he heard reflecting upon her character. After being married awhile he was convinced that the stories were true, and took his young wife to task, which proved so embarrassing to her that she placed poison in his soup, and he died the death.

Then she established a wayside inn near Woodstock, N. B., gathered about her a corps of skillful homicidal experts and took up murder and robbery as her life work. She had the house remodeled to facilitate her work and there were rooms with trapdoors in the floor, and sliding panels in the walls, and similar contrivances. Her cellar became a morgue. At first she buried her victims carefully, but as time went on and business increased she became rather careless and just left them lying around.

There was much traffic along the quiet road where her inn stood. The banking facilities of that time were not as they now are, and some of the travelers on their way to buy furs or lumber or other merchandise carried large sums of money. Sophia easily picked out such travelers when they stopped at her cozy caravansary, and made herself agreeable to them and treated them to wine which she had drugged with much skill, and then the travelers vanished from the face of the earth.

At first she did not always kill them in the inn, however. She was a woman of resources. Two gentlemen from Quebec who were on a fur buying expedition visited the inn, and Sophia soon learned that they had a large sum of money in gold. She was hoping they would stay for the night, but they had an unreasonable desire to push on and started away in their sleds. Sophia, seeing they could not be detained, sent a couple of her deputies up the road to waylay them. The deputies stretched a rope across the road, and when the travelers horse ran into it the murderers did their work, and Sophia came up just in time to see the victims die and receive them of \$10,000 in gold. Upon another occasion she waited upon a guest at the breakfast table with her own fair hands, and took occasion to stab him in the back while he was commenting upon the excellence of the coffee.

Finally Sophia was arrested for the murder of a Quaker, whose body was found in her cellar. She was tried at Fredericton and sentenced to death, but some of her friends managed to convey poison to her a few days before the date set for the hanging and she died in her cell.

"Degenerate" Artists.

That artists as a class are somewhat inclined to be degenerate is a widely held notion, but it would seem to be disproved by a funny little incident that took place a few days ago. Arthur Heming, the well-known Canadian artist, recently went to New York to invite American artists to exhibit at this year's Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

Gardner Symons, who has a high standing among American artists, asked out to dinner Heming and also Frederick Waugh, another noted artist.

"Let's go down and have a cocktail before lunch," said Symons, when the three had got together at the club.

"I never take anything," said Heming, when the waiter had been called.

"Neither do I," said Waugh.

Symons laughed.

"That's funny," he said. "Neither do I, but anyway we'll have some cigars."

A box of strong cigars and one of mild ones were brought.

"I don't smoke," said Waugh when asked to have a cigar.

"And I don't smoke," said Heming.

"Well, this is a great joke," said Symons. "I don't smoke either, but I thought you fellows would at least take a cigar. Say, you eat, don't you?"

—because I've ordered lunch."

More Buffalo For Park.

One lone box car, tacked on to the end of the evening train arriving at Stratcona the other day, contained three outlaws of the famous Buffalo Park at Wainwright. Government Agent Aoyette being in charge. At present there are one thousand head of bison roaming the great park, with one hundred calves, and an expected batch of another hundred babies. Five hundred tons of hay were consumed by the herd last winter, and there are seven hundred tons more on hand. The park, with its hay meadows, will be sufficient to feed a herd of five thousand.

Not Exactly.

It is remarkably easy for a nervous clergyman to get a verse of Scripture or a line from a hymn hopelessly twisted. On a certain warm Sunday, a Canadian pastor came to the conclusion of his discourse with the following startling announcement: "We will now worship our close in the sun—hundred and sixty-fifth hymn." And only about half a dozen listeners were sufficiently wide-awake to smile at the declaration.

AFTER DOCTOR'S FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Midgie Station, N. B.—One can hardly believe this as it is not natural, but it was my case. For ten months I suffered from suppression. I had tried different doctors, tried different medicines, but none helped me. My friends told me I would go into a decline. One day a lady friend told me what your medicine had done for her, so I wrote you for advice and received your reply with pleasure.



I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and at the second bottle showed improvement. Now I am regular and never was so well in my life, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

Please publish my letter for the benefit of others.—Mrs. JOSIAH W. HICKS, Midgie Station, N. B.

Indian Head, Sask.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed a boon to women who suffer from female ills. My health is better now than it has been in my five years of married life and I thank you for the good your advice and medicine have done me. I had spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any benefit.—Mrs. FRANK COOPER, Box 448, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

WOMEN WANTED

To take orders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Women's Department, 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

A study of other agency propositions convinces us that none can equal ours. You will always regret it if you don't apply for particulars to Travellers' Department, 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. WHILE TEething with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is as entirely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AGENTS

One live man in every town to take orders for Made-to-Measure Clothing. Largest line of samples in Canada and best value. Good Commissions. Fall Samples will be ready on the 15th of July.

CROWN TAILORING CO., Ltd., Canada's Best Tailors. Toronto.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Pelly Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Flu, Sore, Warts, Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$1.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. MORG BOOK & S. D. Free. ABSORBINE, J.R., (marketing it, we have for Strains, Sprains, Rheumatism, Yaws, Scrofula, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, Killa Pain, etc.) W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 137 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

STRAIM, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, Agents for a Cash and MEDICINE BOOK, etc., etc., Vancouver.

McKay THE TAILOR

SUITS OVERCOATS \$10 TO ORDER

Send for Free Samples and Measure Forms.

136 BAY STREET TORONTO

The Silent Majority

Blobs—"Well, poor old Bionas has joined the silent majority."

Slobbs—"Gracious! When did he die?"

Blobs—"He isn't dead. He's married."—Philadelphia Record.



Send for free sample to Dept. N.U., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

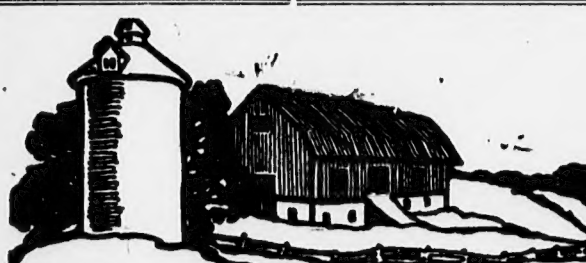
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Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.

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The Largest Printers' Supply House in Canada. We Carry in Stock Cylinder Presses, Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Type and Material. Can Fill Orders for Complete Equipment from our Stock. We are the Largest Ready Print Publishers in the West. We Publish Ready Prints from our Winnipeg, Calgary and Regina Houses.

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\$3,600

in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Your Photograph May Win a Prize

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of \$100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the

neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

Canada Cement Company, Limited, National Bank Building, Montreal



Please send me the circular and book.

Name.....

Address.....

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for these.
Let it give YOU ease
and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

No Comeback
A faked passed through a small
town selling pumps, which he claimed
would force water without any pipe.
A native bought one and sweated at
the handle, but no water appeared.
He asked for an explanation.
"Why," said the faker, as he drove
on, "the sucker is at the wrong end
of the pump."

STARVED NERVES

THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA—IT
MUST BE TREATED THROUGH
THE BLOOD

Neuralgia is a cry of the nerves for
more and better blood. It literally
means that the nerves are being
starved. Like every other part of the
body the nerves receive their nourish-
ment through the blood. There is
no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
will cure the worst cases of neuralgia.
They actually make
new rich blood, carrying to the starv-
ed nerves the elements they need,
thus driving away the sharp,
torturing pains which nearly drives
the sufferer wild. So many cases of
neuralgia have yielded to treatment
through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
that every sufferer from this dreaded
trouble should lose no time in giving
the Pills a fair trial. Mrs. Sophia
H. Johnson, Mozan, Sask., says:
"For upwards of ten years I was a
periodical sufferer from neuralgia. It
located in the side of my face and in
the jaw, which would actually close
every time I opened or closed my
mouth. At times the pains would be
almost unendurable, and as time
went on, my whole nervous system
seemed to be affected. I was con-
stantly doctoring, but the doctor did
not seem to be able to give me per-
manent relief, and at last I decided
to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got
a half dozen boxes, and before they
were half gone I felt much better,
and by the time I had used them all
every symptom of the trouble had
gone, and I was enjoying a comfort
I had not known for years. I have
since remained in the best of health,
and can only say I owe the joy of
living without pain to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by
mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes
for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Only Way
Miss Passee—"Can you tell me of a
good way to keep my hair from falling
out?"
Miss Pert—"Yes; put it up tighter."
—Baltimore American.

A stitch in time saves nine, and
every housewife who killed early saves a
thousand at least later on. Wilson's
Fly Pads will kill many times more
flies than any other article.

"That fellow is making money hand
over fist." "How is he doing it?"
"Climbing a circus trapeze."—Balti-
more American.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma
by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P. E. I.

I was cured of a severe attack of
Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINI-
MENT.

JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained
leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.

Brilgewater.

"Did the prisoner go beyond well-
defined ethical bounds in his de-
fence?" "No; he just went to jail."
—Baltimore American.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of
regular habit medicine is of little con-
cern, but the great majority of men are
not of regular habit. The worry and
cares of business prevent it, and out of
the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia,
indigestion, liver and kidney troubles,
a protest. The run-down system demands
a corrective and there is none better than
Parine's Vegetable Pills. They are
simple in their composition and can be
taken by the most delicately constituted.

Her Dearest Pets

"I have a heart-rending scene in
my new drama."

"How now?"

"The heroine is in such reduced cir-
cumstances that she has to cook the
canary."

"Sad, sad."

"But the worst is yet to come. She
has to build the fire with the rubber
plant."—Washington Herald.



A NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING.

Canada's Census Becoming a Bigger
and Harder Job Every Year.

The census now in progress is not
merely a counting of noses, in order
that we may know about our growth;
it is a general stock-taking of Canada
and almost every department of Gov-
ernment bases its work on the result
of the labors of the census officials.
The Department of Trade and Com-
merce in particular is very closely
connected with the census, per capita
business, export, import, consump-
tion, all must start from it. We have
as yet no well-defined or thoroughly-
organized bureau of statistics in Can-
ada; it is the hope of many that such
a department will soon be under way,
and it is easy to see what an impor-
tant place the census will have in it.
England, France, Germany, and to a
lesser degree the United States, all
have careful compilations of statistics,
and if you look them over you will
find that the census has much to do
with the basis of calculation.

As said before, the census is not
merely a counting of noses, the enu-
merator leaves you pumped dry of in-
formation about the census, and on the
accuracy of what you tell him depends
to a great degree the accuracy of the
vitaly important census figures.

Take schedule T, for instance. Here
are a few of the things the census
wants to know about you: Your name,
your place of habitation, sex, rela-
tionship to head of family, whether
you are single, married, widowed, di-
vorced, or legally separated; month of
birth, year of birth, age at last birth-
day, country or place of birth if immi-
grant, year of immigration, religion
of naturalization, nationality, reli-
gion, occupation or trade, employer,
employee, or working independ-
ent. Of course there are a few
other things which might have been
included, but they are in the other
schedules.

A seventy-two-page booklet has
been issued to the commissioners and
enumerators instructing them in their
duties. Apparently, everything has
been thought of, and the officials have
little excuse for mistakes. Should
these occur the schedule must be cor-
rectly returned to the Department.
And at the head of the organization
stands Mr. Archibald Blue, L.L.D., ruddy
of face, white of hair, low and gentle
of voice, the busiest man in the Dom-
inion of Canada these days. The cen-
sus is a highly-organized machine,
with Mr. Blue at the throttle. And
it works just like a machine, too, for
weeks and months preparatory work
has been going steadily on, special of-
ficials have covered Canada from one
ocean to the other, instructing the
commissioners, who, in turn, have
called together the army of enumera-
tors and passed on the information.
Hundreds of tons of specially-prepared
schedules and documents have been
turned out by the Printing Bureau,
scattered over the country. Every-
thing had got to be ready before time,
for all calculations and data are to
be made as of June 1st.

Of course, the mechanical work of
getting into final shape the carloads
of returns that will come in requires a
big staff. In the years gone by the
census has been a godsend to the
politician with control of a patronage
list—for it meant the securing of
berths for scores of party workers.
That has been changed now. The
temporary clerk of to-day must pass
a civil service examination before he
can get his position. This means
dissatisfaction in some quarters, but,
of course, it means greater efficiency
and more accuracy.
After the grand total of Canada's
population is announced and the
shouting and fireworks over our mar-
velous growth has died away, there
will be an immense amount of work
to do, lasting for months and months,
less spectacular, but equally valu-
able.

Civic Rule by Newspapers.

Newspapers have come to play a
most important part in civic govern-
ment. The newspapers voice public
ideas and public criticisms and the
civic ruler who lives by votes looks
to them for guidance and direction.
Sometimes the newspapers get dicta-
torial and force policies on the city
councils which they would otherwise
refuse to accept. This has its dangers
as well as its benefits.

The power of the city newspaper has
been well illustrated by events in Re-
gina. Some time ago the civic rulers
of Regina decided to exclude the press
from council and committee meetings,
on the ground that civic rulers would
be more likely to talk more sense and
act more wisely if they deliberated
in private. The newspapers objected
and finally boycotted the council. For
three months they refused to mention
the council or committee meetings or
to publish any information as to what
was going on at the city hall. A few
days ago, the council succumbed to
the pressure and the doors were again
thrown open to the press.

In Montreal, the reform of munici-
pal affairs, which occurred over a year
ago, was almost entirely due to new-
paper suggestion and agitation—Canada
Courier.
Plebeian Hall.
Rideau Hall, soon to become the offi-
cial residence of the Duke of Con-
naught as Viceroy of Canada, is to
have \$50,000 spent upon it in prepa-
ration for his occupancy. Many Cana-
dians think it ought to be demolished
altogether, and dignified Government
House erected in its stead. Rideau
Hall, originally a modest mansion on
the outskirts of Ottawa, has become a
curious and unsightly conglomera-
tion of buildings, each successive vic-
eroys having added something in ac-
cordance with his own peculiar archi-
tectural fancies. It is a startling con-
trast to the stately Government House,
Melbourne, which another new vic-
eroys, Lord Denman, is going to inhabit.
—London Chronicle.

About Wild Pigeons.

In a recent issue of the *Chilliwack
Progress*, says The Vancouver World,
a selection of items from The Pro-
gress of May 14, twenty years ago. In
view of the fact that \$1,000 is now of-
fered for a wild pigeon's nest, the fol-
lowing excerpt is interesting: "The
farmers are complaining of the wild
pigeons devouring their new-sown
grain."

NAVAL RANK.

How to Read the Signs on a Sea-Going
Officer.

It is safe to say that of the tens of
thousands who will witness the Naval
Review on June 24th at Spithead very
few will be able to distinguish an ad-
miral from a commander, or an engi-
neer-lieutenant from a fleet-paymas-
ter; and yet the initiated it is the
simplest thing in the world. One
glance at the sleeve of his coat is suf-
ficient for the well-informed; for, where-
as the army officer carries the insignia
of his rank on his shoulder, the naval
officer carries his in gold stripes ex-
tending round the sleeve.
Naval officers comprise the execu-
tive or military branches and the en-
gineering, medical, and accountant
branches. Whereas the executive offi-
cer is always recognized by the upper-
most stripe on his arm being extended
into a small circle of gold lace above
it, all the stripes of the other branches
go straight round the sleeve, and in
addition have a distinctive colored
cloth between the stripes. Thus the
engineer officer always has purple
cloth between the stripes, the medical
officer always has red, and the ac-
countant officer has white, so the ob-
server can at once see to what branch
an officer belongs.

As regards rank, the number of
stripes will inform him. Two stripes
indicate a lieutenant, an engineer-
lieutenant, a surgeon, or a paymaster
—always having regard to the gold
circle on the uppermost stripe for the
lieutenant, or the purple, red or
white cloth between the stripes, and
no circle, for the other branches.
Three stripes, of which the middle one
is only half the thickness of the other
two, indicate a senior lieutenant or
senior engineer, a staff-surgeon, or a
staff-paymaster; while three stripes
all of the same thickness denote a
commander, a fleet-surgeon, or a fleet-
paymaster.

A captain has four stripes. Officers
of admiral's rank have always one
broad gold stripe nearest the cuff, and
from one to four thinner gold stripes
above it. Thus a rear-admiral has
the broad stripe and one stripe above
it, a vice-admiral has two above, an
admiral has three, while an admiral
of the fleet—of whom there are only
five on the active list, one of whom
is King George—has four. An admiral
always wears aiglett, as do the
officers of his staff, such as his flag-
lieutenant or his secretary.
Midshipmen—who, from their de-
meanor, might sometimes be mistaken
for an admiral—have no stripes, as
they are not commissioned officers;
but they have a small square of white
cloth on the front of the collar of
their coats. There are many other mi-
nor differences in uniform, scarcely
perceptible to those outside the ser-
vice, but an intelligent observation of
the above details is fully sufficient
to tell an officer's rank.—Tit-Bits.

How to Buy a Dog.

Buying a dog is not so easy as it
looks; there is so much "faking." A
good Irish terrier, for instance, should
have a stiff, wiry coat, a pronounced
red color, a long, narrow head, small
eyes and ears which hang down. The
ears of a bull terrier, an Aberdeen
terrier or a Yorkshirer should stick
up, but be careful the wily dealer has
not produced this effect with card-
board.

A bulldog should have a shovel
shaped mouth, with the under jaw
protruding upward, and a wide chest.
There are one or two things to look
out for in buying a dog. Some dealers
try to palm off an old dog as a young
one by scraping his yellow hair, which
shows signs of age, and painting his
gray muzzle. Bright eyes are of-
ten produced by a smear of vaseline
and a cold nose produced by Stock-
holm tar, but you can detect the pres-
ence of these aids by smell.

Perfumes For Royalty.

What are the perfumes favored by
royalty?
The British court "Eau de Cologne"
is probably the first favorite, and has
been so since about 1820. The recipe
for this special perfume is jealously
guarded by the manufacturer, and all
that he admits is that it is composed
of amber, mixed with essences of rose,
violet, jasmine, orange-flowers, and
lavender.

The poet-Queen of Roumania, Car-
men Sylva, has also a perfume dis-
tilled, it is said, from flowers found
in the heart of a forest, to which none
but the Queen's flower-gatherers are
admitted.
Perhaps the greatest lover of scents
is the Tsarina of Russia, who uses a
great quantity of violets, and her
apartments are daily sprinkled with
the essences of various flowers. While
the Queen of Holland uses nothing
but eau-de-Cologne.

Laziness Leads to Invention.

Laziness has been at the back of
many an invention, and it was a lazy
pointman who hit on the idea that
made the distance signal possible. Ac-
cording to Sir George Finlay, it was
in 1846 that a pointman who had to
attend to two signals some distance
apart decided to save himself the
trouble of walking to and fro be-
tween them by fastening the two levers
together by a long piece of wire. A
broken iron chair served as counter-
weight. The wire ran on into his hut,
and there he sat nightly and worked
the two signals without setting foot
outside till he was found out and reprim-
anded, and promoted.—London Chronicle.

Child Peers.

Probably the daintiest personality
at the coronation will be the Baroness
Clifton of Leighton Bromswold—a
child of only eleven years. This will
be the second occasion on which,
young though she is, she has taken
part in the coronation of a British
Sovereign, for nine years ago she wore
a peacock's robe and miniature cor-
onet in Westminster Abbey when King
Edward VII. was crowned. She is the
seventeenth holder of the barony, the
title dating back to 1608.

Smiths to Burn.

At a Perthshire village a Miss Smith
was married to a Mr. Smith by the
Rev. Mr. Smith. They have gone to
live in a house where their only neigh-
bors are a Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Constipation is the
root of many forms of
sickness and of an
endless amount of
human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by
over fifty years of use,
have been proved a
safe and certain cure
for constipation and
all kindred troubles.
Try them.

25c. a box.

Useless Sacrifice

Duncan had eaten, with symptoms
of pleasure, his first shrimp; but the
mushroom that followed it proved less
to his liking.

"Mother," he said, pushing the
partly eaten agaric to the far edge of
his plate, "I wish they hadn't
killed that one."—Youth's Companion.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the dis-
eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to
cure deafness—Dr. Chase's Ointment. Deafness is
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L. W. BURR, Proprietor